

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. City Data on Dnepropetrovsk
2. The Petrovsk Metallurgical Plant

DATE DISTR. 22 JUN 1959

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES

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DATE OF INFO.

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PLACE & DATE ACQ.

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The following reports on Dnepropetrovsk /N 48-28, E 35-007/

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Attachment 1 contains a legend and overlay showing the location of 55 sites, and miscellaneous information on the city.

Attachment 2 contains information on civil defense and drills held at the Kalinin Plant; a legend and overlay which also includes routes of trolley buses and streetcars; and two sketches of tank cars, at the railroad junction in the Nizhnedneprovsk section, the other at the Kalinin Plant. The valves and pipes of these tank cars were frosted. 50X1-HUM

Attachment 3 contains a legend and sketch of the layout of the Petrovsk Metallurgical Plant in Dnepropetrovsk. 50X1-HUM

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PETROVSK METALLURGICAL PLANT IN DNEPROPETROVSK

The following is a legend for source [redacted] sketch of the layout of the Petrovsk Metallurgical Plant in Dnepropetrovsk which appears on the attached Ozalid.

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- (1) Ladle repair shop.
- (2) General administration offices.
Clinic.
- (3) Carbonated drink shop.
- (4) Railroad overpass.
- (5) Secondary offices. Security chief, firemen, watchmen.
- (6) "Malt" shop.
- (7) Blast furnace repair shop.
- (8) Air raid and anti-gas shelter.
- (9) Oxygen supply section. This was inadequate for the plant needs and for this reason another oxygen plant was under construction in the vicinity of the Petrovsk plant.
- (10) Three reserve gas tanks for the blast furnaces.
- (11) Smokestacks.
- (12) Four blast furnaces.
- (13) Mineral dump for the blast furnaces.
- (14) Elevated crane. The crane was 40 meters high, 120 meters wide, and had a lifting capacity of 30 tons.
- (15) Sheet-metal and wire shop.
- (16) Steel mill equipped with one Bessemer converter.
- (17) Gas reserves for blast furnaces, called the "gas shop."
- (18) Rail mill.
- (19) Electrical repair shop.
- (20) Machinery repair shop.
- (21) Foundry.
- (22) Smokestack.
- (23) Bessemer converter.

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2.

CITY OF DNEPROPETROVSK

Railroad Flatcars Loaded With Tanks Observed

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1. [redacted] saw railroad cars, like the one illustrated in the sketch on page 7, at the railroad junction point No. 7 on the attached overmap (Enclosure No. 1) in the Dzhuravsk section of Dnepropetrovsk. These cars were guarded by personnel of the group especially charged with guarding railroads. These personnel, some of whom were armed with rifles and some with pistols, wore a dark blue uniform, blue cap with green edging, blue shoulder boards, and trousers with a green stripe. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the valves and pipes of the tanks were covered with a layer of something similar to snow or frost, and that the entire tank was covered with a gray layer of cement or a similar material.

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2. [redacted] observed that about two railroad cars, like that shown in the sketch on page 8 [redacted] noticed a layer of something similar to snow or frost on their upper part. 50X1-HUM

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Civil Defense

3. Members of DSOAIF, a civilian organization with voluntary membership whose mission was to provide trained personnel in emergencies, could study radio, telegraphy, or be trained as a chauffeur, for example, according to the individual's ability. A medical examination was required for membership. The length of the courses varied according to the specialty being studied. Classes were conducted once or twice weekly by army or navy lieutenants and captains who were usually members of mechanized units. 50X1-HUM

Those attending the classes continued their normal work activities. Upon completion of the course, members received a license on which appeared the name of the specialty studied and which entitled them to practice that particular specialty in a civilian as well as a military capacity.

4. The MPVO (Ministerovo Protiv Vozdushnoi Obrony) was a civilian organization dedicated to atomic defense. This organization supplied norms to firms and required them to select individuals for instruction by MPVO personnel; various kinds of training were offered.

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In general, a "self-defense group" to carry out rescue work in case of air attack was formed in each apartment house from volunteers living there. The head of the apartment house was in charge of the group although sometimes there was one head for three or four houses. In his capacity as chief of the self-defense group, the head of the house maintained direct contact with the MPVO, firemen, and the militia.

Every plant had a special storehouse for equipment related to defense such as suits, gas masks, and stretchers; fire-fighting equipment was stored separately.

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Civil defense drills were not held at fixed intervals, but rather, whenever the MPVO ordered them.

The drill consisted of the simulated explosion of an atomic bomb above the plant; a certain area was set off with white flags, and a MPVO member gave instructions to a plant employee on how to check this area with a Geiger counter. Afterwards, the firemen were ordered to wash down the area with water, although in case of a real attack, a powder, would have been used. The workers were provided with a special yellow plastic suit like a deep-sea diver's suit, yellow plastic boots, goggles, and a gas mask.

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The drill was directed by three MPVO members who gave separate instructions to group heads during the drill.

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Overlay of City of Dnepropetrovsk

- Following is the legend for the overlay of the German map of Dnepropetrovsk. The numbers in parentheses are keyed to those on the sketch.
- (1) New neighborhood, named Amur Nizhnidneprovsk Peski, inhabited by workers.
 - (2) DVRZ Plant (Dnepropetrovskiy Vagonremontnyy Zavod) which repaired railroad cars and employed about 2,000 persons.
 - (3) Railroad station.
 - (4) Karl Libnekhta Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Plant (Dnepropetrovskiy Metalurgicheskiy Zavod Karl Libnekhta), producing wheels for locomotives and railroad cars; the building was about 1,400 meters long by 600 meters wide, and about 4,000 workers were employed there.
 - (5) Approximate route of bus line No. 2.
 - (6) Reinforced concrete bridge built in 1955 to replace another that had existed on the same site; it had two levels, the first for the railroad, the second for pedestrians and vehicular traffic.
 - (7) Railroad junction (designated Uzel in Russian).
 - (8) DSZ Plant (Dnepropetrovskiy Stralochnyy Zavod), producing railroad switches; it measured about 700 meters long by 350 meters wide, and employed about 3,000 persons.
 - (9) City port.
 - (10) Truboprovodnyy Zavod im. Lenina, producing pipes and steel stock; it measured about 1,800 meters long by 800 meters wide, and employed about 8,200 persons.

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- (11) Petrovskogo Metallurgical Plant (Metalurgicheskiy Zavod im. Petrovskogo), producing metallic trusses, rails, and sheet metal. It measured about 500 meters long by about 200 meters wide, and employed about 40,000 persons.
- (12) DPZ Plant (Dnepropetrovskiy Provolochnyy Zavod), producing wire, screws, and nails. It measured about 500 meters long by about 200 meters wide, and employed about 2,000 persons.
- (13) DPREZ Plant (Dnepropetrovskiy Parovozoremontnyy Zavod), which repaired locomotives. It measured about 800 X 500 meters, and employed about 5,000 persons.
- (14) Main railroad station.
- (15) Artema Plant (Dnepropetrovskiy Zavod Metalokonstruktsiy im. Artema), producing metal truck cabs and tanks for industry and railroad cars; it measured about 1,000 X 500 meters and employed about 3,000 persons.
- (16) Route of streetcar lines No.'s 1, 4, 11, and trolleybus line No. 1.
- (17) Wheat dump and flour mill.
- (18) DRZ Plant (Dnepropetrovskiy Radiolamovyy Zavod), producing radio receiving sets; it employed about 1,000 persons.
- (19) Route of streetcar line No. 9.
- (20) Firehouse.
- (21) School of Metallurgy.
- (22) Civilian hospital No. 2, named Petrovskogo.
- (23) Petrovskogo Culture Palace, with theater, movie house, and dance halls.
- (24) Route of streetcar lines No.'s 9 and 11.
- (25) Route of streetcar line No. 9.
- (26) Osernaya market.
- (27) Route of streetcar line No. 4.
- (28) Building occupied by DOKAM, DOKPLOT, DOKAAP, and PROPSOTUS.
- (29) Kokshchim Plant (Kokshchimicheskii Zavod), producing gas, coke, mineral oils, nitrate, and soda; it measured about 1,800 X 900 meters, and employed about 4,600 persons.
- (30) City gas-storage tank.
- (31) Aviation school, for the training of Air Force officers.
- (32) Kolkhozika Hotel.
- (33) Chkalova Park.

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- (34) Hotel.
- (35) Post Office, Telephone, and Telegraph Offices.
- (36) Military Hospital.
- (37) Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.
- (38) Stanislavskogo Russian Theater.
- (39) Shevchenko Ukrainian Theater.
- (40) DZMO Plant (Dnepropetrovskiy Zavod Metalurgicheskoy Obezudovaniye), producing turbine casings and metal frameworks such as sheets for subway tunnels (sic); it measured about 1,600 meters by 500 meters, and employed about 6,000 persons.
- (41) Route of streetcar line No. 4.
- (42) Building occupied by OBNOM (Oblastnoy Komitet Partiy).
- (43) Dnepr Hotel.
- (44) Hotel and Central Bank.
- (45) Route of streetcar line No. 1 and trolleybus line No. 1.
- (46) University.
- (47) Shevchenko Park.
- (48) Building occupied by the regional Red Cross; Biological Institute; Epidemiology Center; Central Health Office.
- (49) Museum of the Revolution.
- (50) MVD barracks; personnel wore a greenish uniform, blue cap with red edging, blue shoulder boards, and were armed with rifles and pistols.
- (51) Barracks occupied by the regional militia and OVIR (Otdel Vneshneregistratsionnykh Inostranstv); personnel wore a blue uniform, cap with red edging, red shoulder boards, and were armed with pistols.
- (51-a) School of Mines.
- (52) Institute of Medicine.
- (53) Building occupied by the Oblastnyy (Ispolnitelnyy Komitet), Regional Central Committee.
- (54) Army Military School, training non-commissioned officers as specialists in radio and transmitting.
- (55) Gorny Institute for mining engineers.
- (56) Museum of History and Archaeology.
- (57) Civilian Hospital No. 1, considered to be the most important in the city.
- (58) Route of streetcar line No. 6.

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- (59) Route of streetcar line №. 4.
 - (60) Local radio station.
 - (61) Route of streetcar line №. 1.
 - (62) Armory producing pistols and submachine guns.
 - (63) Metallurgical Institute.
 - (64) New housing development, called Frunze, inhabited chiefly by workers.
 - (65) Barracks occupied by motorized infantry, artillery, and engineer corps troops; these troops wore a greenish uniform and cap, and red shoulder boards. The barracks was surrounded by a wall about three meters high.
 - (66) Lagernaya market.
 - (67) Military shooting range, for rifle and pistol.
 - (68) Jamming station, known in Russian as Glushiteli.
 - (69) New housing development, called Krupakoy, inhabited by workers.
 - (70) Dnepropetrovsk Automobile Plant. producing automobiles, tractors, and, according to rumor, jet engines for airplanes. 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] the plant had secret shops in which jet engines for airplanes were made.

[redacted] heard a very loud noise coming from the plant; this noise was weak at the beginning, grew louder, then diminished gradually until it sounded as it had at the beginning; the noise lasted about four minutes. 50X1-HUM

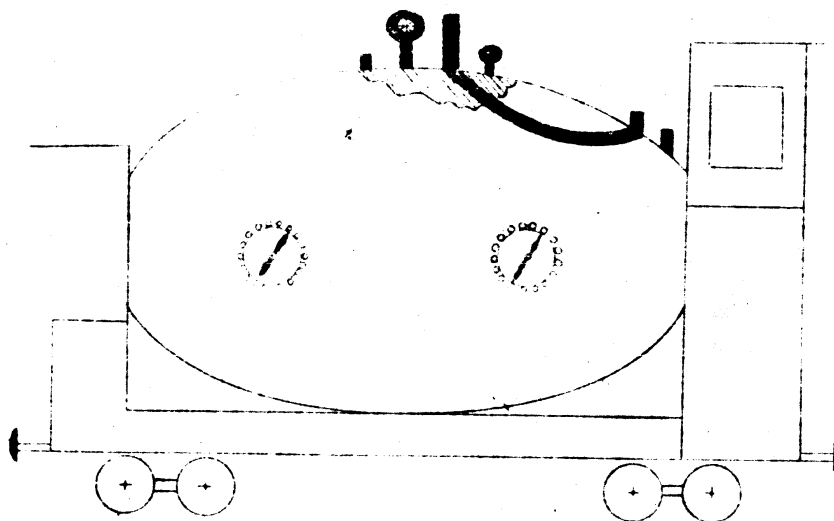
[redacted] heard this noise several times [redacted] at intervals of about an hour; [redacted] heard this noise repeated at intervals of less than an hour. [redacted] new shops were being built within the plant; [redacted] estimated that the plant measured about 2,000 X 1,000 meters, and that it employed about 10,000 workers; [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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TANK ON RAILROAD FLATCAR OBSERVED IN Dnepropetrovsk

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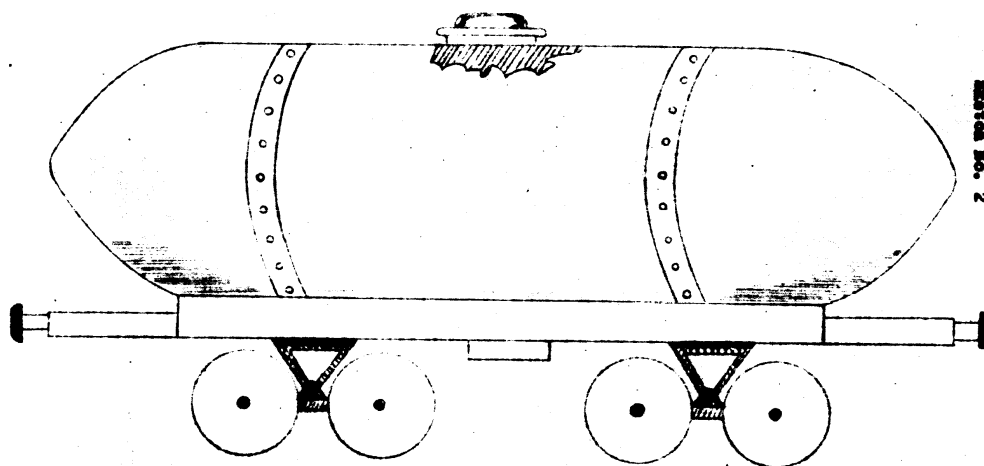
Flatcar: 4 axles, 8 wheels, length about 20 meters
Tanks: about 4 meters high, painted gray

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Flatcar: 4 axles, 8 wheels, length about 16 meters.
Tank: Aluminum colored, length about 14 meters

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DNEPROPETROVSK CITY DATA

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Population

1. The population of Dnepropetrovsk was over 1,000,000. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
2. [redacted] the population figures had not changed much since the end of 1944. Most of the inhabitants were Great Russians. The Ukrainians formed an important minority group. There were also [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted]

Most of the inhabitants were employed as factory workers. [redacted] there were no mines nor fields in or near Dnepropetrovsk. [redacted]

ILLEGIB

Point 1. DAZ (Dnepropetrovsk Avtomobilnyy Zavod - Dnepropetrovsk Automobile Plant).

Point 2. Krupnyi Stelch [redacted]. An area of about two kilometers by one kilometer named for Lenin's wife (Nadezhda) 50X1-HUM

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of varying sizes. Each room billeted from four to 12 men, depending on the size of the room.

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Point 7. Garage. Location of parked trucks operated by the Dnepromstroi (Dnepropetrovsk Przemyslennyi Stroy - Dnepropetrovsk Industrial Construction Co.). No further details.

Point 8. Dormitory. One-story wooden barracks, about 30 meters long and 10 meters wide with a gray slate roof. Contained 12 rooms, each two single men shared one room.

Dormitory was used by DZMO male employees.

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Point 9. Area containing four to five buildings same as point 8 above and seven or eight buildings same as point 8 above, for DZMO employees.

Point 10. Residential Area. Eight or ten one-story buildings same as point 8 above, and eight or ten two-story buildings, similar to the buildings shown as point 8 above, assigned to construction company (Dnepromstroy) workers engaged in building construction in the area shown as point 8 above.

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Point 11. Kirovaya ulitsa, cobblestone street about six meters wide.

Point 12. Road to Krivoy Rog - cobblestone street, about six meters wide.

Point 13. Road to DZMO, cobblestone street about six meters wide.

Point 14. Junk and metal dump, about 100 meters long, five to ten meters wide, two to three meters high.

Point 15. Dormitory - five-story, red brick building, about 150 meters long and 50 meters wide. Only single, male employees of the Petrovskiy Steel Works (see point 20, overlay) lived there. Ten or fifteen Spaniards lived there.

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Point 16. DZMO - Dnepropetrovsk Zavod Metallurgicheskogo Oorudovaniya, Dnepropetrovsk Plant for Metallurgical Equipment.

Point 17. Sulfur-Chemical Plant. See yellow smoke rise from high smokestacks in the Chemical Plant, and on windy days bad stenches from this plant enveloped the area of DZMO.

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- Point 18. Lenin Pipe Rolling Mill. Area of about one kilometer by 500 meters, surrounded by a three meter high stone wall. [redacted] see yellow smoke rise from high smokestacks, and when windy, had stoches were blown from this plant into the DZAU area. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 19. Park. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 20. Petrovskiy Steel Works. [redacted]
- Point 21. Petrovskiy Railroad station. [redacted]
- Point 22. House of Culture (Dvorets Kultury Metallurgov). Four-story red stucco building, horseshoe-shape about 150 meters long, 40-50 meters wide, contained a library, movies, a theater, sports and game rooms and meeting rooms. There was no charge for use of these facilities which were open to the public, however the House of Culture was mainly visited by the employees of the Petrovskiy Steel Works.
- Point 23. Park Kalinina, a former cemetery, called Park Zhivyykh i Mertvyykh (Park of the Living and of the Dead).
- Point 24. Main railroad station. Two-story, gray stone building, 150-200 meters long and 50 meters wide. Other details unknown to source.
- Point 25. Main Market. This was a 'free market' located in an open square, 400-500 meters x 200 meters in area dimension, where farmers set up stands and sold milk, meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits etc. from 0800 to 1600.
- Point 26. Theater. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 27. Movie Theater. Believed to be the 'Rodina' Theater.
- Point 28. Hospital. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 29. Chicherinskaya Street - asphalt paved eight to ten meters wide.
- Point 30. Military Barracks - area of about one kilometer x 200 meters surrounded by a stone wall two and one-half meters high. The upper floors of the four to five red brick buildings could be seen. They were locally called 'Katerinovskyye Kasarny' because, [redacted], these barracks were built by Katharina II, Czarina of Russia. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 31. MVD Barracks - area about 300 meters x 200 meters, surrounded by an iron stove fence about three meters high. Contained two buildings, each four stories, about 100 meters square. MVD troops, who guarded the prison (point 32 below) were stationed here.

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- Point 32. Jail - area of about 350 x 200 meters surrounded by a stone wall four meters high. Contained several four or five story red brick buildings. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 33. Red Cross Building. Four or five-story gray stucco building, about 100 meters long and 50 meters wide which contained offices, a dispensary and wards.
- Point 34. Sadovaya ulitsa - asphalt paved, about 10 meters wide.
- Point 35. Prospekt Karla Marksa - the main street, lined with department stores and all types of commercial establishments. Asphalt paved, about 20 meters wide.
- Point 36. Hotel Dnepr [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 37. Post, Telephone and Telegraph offices. Four-story, gray, stone building about 60 meters square.
- Point 38. Stadium, seating [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 39. Church. [redacted]
- Point 40. Korolenko ulitsa, asphalt paved, eight to ten meters wide.
- Point 41. Ulitsa Karla Libknekhta, asphalt paved, 10-12 meters wide.
- Point 42. OGB Oblast Headquarters. Five or six-story, gray, stucco building about 200 meters square. A jail was located in the basement. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 43. Oblast Communist Party Headquarters. Five-story, yellow stucco building, about 200 meters square surrounded by a garden. It was called "Obkom", and contained the offices of the Communist Party, the Komsomol, Oblast Committee, and other party officials.
- Point 44. New construction. Six or seven-story office and apartment buildings were under construction in this area at the time of source's departure.
- Point 45. Park Shevchenko.
- Point 46. University [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- Point 47. Park.
- Point 48. Lagermaya Ulitsa.
- Point 49. Babochayn ulitsa. Led to DAZ (point 1, above), asphalt paved, about 10 meters wide.

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Point 50. Bridge. Two level, cantilever type steel truss bridge, which was built in 1954-56, and was open to traffic in January 1957. [redacted] the trains traveled on the first level, and motor vehicles and trolleys on the second level or vice versa. The bridge was about one and one-half kilometers long, [redacted] About 100-200 meters west of the new bridge, there was an old bridge, which was still in operation in 1957 after the new bridge was opened to traffic. The old bridge was a steel truss, one level bridge, with one track for railroads, one track for trolley lines, and with [redacted] motor vehicles. It was about the same length as the new bridge. [redacted]

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Point 51. Port for barges and passenger boats.

Point 52. Limestone steel plant. Area of about one kilometer by one-half kilometer.

Point 53. Railroad station. One-story, gray stone building, about 100 meters long and 50 meters wide.

Point 54. Railroad repair yards, area one and one-half kilometers x 500 meters.

Point 55. Likhosht Steel Mill. Large plant, area about two and one-half kilometers by two kilometers.

Public Utilities

4. Electric power from Dneproges (Dnepro Gidro Elektricheskaya Stantsiya, Dnepro hydro-electric power station) supplied 220 volt current for homes, offices and general lighting. Factory machinery (point 16, above) utilized 330 volt current. [redacted]

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Streets and Transit Systems

5. Dnepropetrovsk had no subway system. There were trolley buses and trolley cars. [redacted] following routes: Trolley bus #1 - from the main railroad station, along Prospekt Maria Marksa to Park Shevchenko (points 24, 59, 46 on overlay); trolley line #1 - same route as trolley bus #1, described above; trolley line #2 - from the main railroad station to DZAK (points 24 and 16, overlay); trolley line #3 - from the Kalinin Park - destination unknown (point 23, overlay); trolley line #11 - believed to be from the main railroad station along Baboshaya Ulitsa to DAZ - [redacted] (points 24, 49 and 1, overlay).

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Economic - Sociological Data

6. In general, consumer goods were available, but there was little choice, and customers had to be satisfied with those items which were available. [redacted] following prices:

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A suit (man's): up to 1500 rubles
A pair of shoes (man's): 300 to 600 rubles

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6. The older generation was deeply religious and went to church on all religious holidays. The younger generation did not practice any religion. While there was no open discord between the Russians and Ukrainians, there were strong antisemitic feelings in Dnepropetrovsk.

7. [redacted] the following political jokes heard in Dnepropetrovsk: 50X1-HUM

A foreign tourist visited Tallin and came to see the house in which Stalin was born. A strong KVD guard surrounded the house. The visitor asked a guard if the house was a museum, containing valuable items of Stalin's life. The guard replied that the house was not a museum, but that Stalin's mother still lived inside. Astonished, the visitor inquired whether it was necessary to guard Stalin's mother, who after all was an old woman, and it would be hard to imagine that any one would want to harm her. To this the guard replied: "We are not here to protect Stalin's mother, but to make sure that she will not get a chance to give birth to a second devil".

Another joke current during Khrushchev's drive to increase farm production, was:

A communist Party agitator called a meeting in a Kolkhoz and told the farmers that they would have to double their production. A voice from the rear asked: "Do you want two harvests in the year?" Eagerly, the agitator beamed, "Yes". Whereupon the same voice shouted: "Then all you need to do is to create a year of 24 months". 50X1-HUM

There was much bribery in Dnepropetrovsk, called *laps* (palm) *blat* (pull) and/or *vzyatka* (bribe). Any procedure requiring preference, or which was contrary to existing laws, or necessary to obtaining employment, etc., was made possible by bribery of the pertinent people.

All factories had a quota of free vacations for the best workers. The best workers were nominated by their foreman, and had to be approved by the Factory Committee. A gift to the right people assured a worker of a five vacation. 50X1-HUM

Many men shared apartments with single or divorced or widowed women, which was not legally permitted. A gift to the House Manager would preclude any official notice of this fact, and possible penalties. [redacted]

People could register in hotels without producing documents, if they gave a gift to the hotel reception clerk. Jaques never heard of or witnessed signs of discontent, open criticism or underground activities. 50X1-HUM

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[redacted]

Sketch of the Buildings and Apartments in Krupakiy Poselok,
Dnepropetrovsk.

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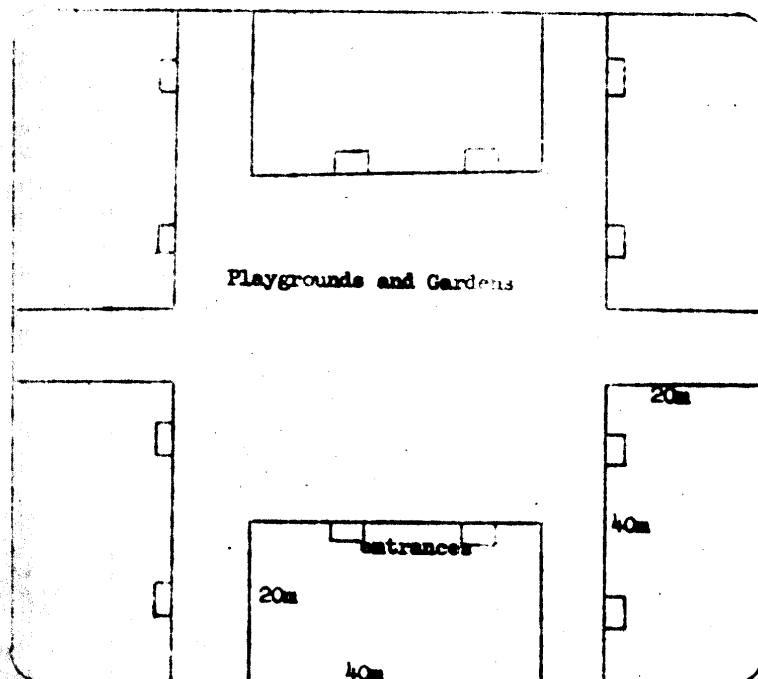
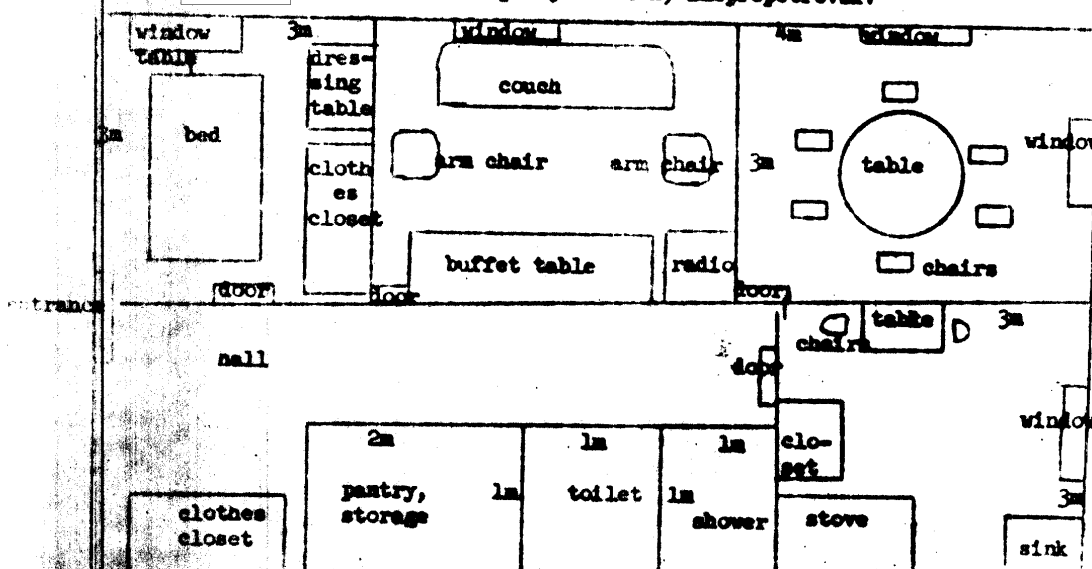


Figure No. 2.

[redacted] Apartment in Krupakiy Poselok, Dnepropetrovsk.

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